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## DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM NORTHWESTERN YUNNAN (CHINA)

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**Summary.** Two new species of Cerambycidae, *Ischnostrangalis ohbayashii* Tichý et Lin, **sp. n.** (Lepturinae: Lepturini) and *Anaglyptus miroshnikovi* Tichý et Lin, **sp. n.** (Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini), are described from Yunnan province of China. The new species are compared with closely related congeners.

**Key words:** longicorn beetles, Cerambycinae, Lepturinae, taxonomy, new species, South China.

**Т. Тихий, М.-Ю. Линь. Описание двух новых видов жуков-усачей (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) с северо-запада провинции Юньнань (Китай) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2021. N 424. С. 1-13.**

**Резюме.** Из китайской провинции Юньнань описаны два новых вида семейства Cerambycidae: *Ischnostrangalis ohbayashii* Tichý et Lin, **sp. n.** (Lepturinae: Lepturini) и *Anaglyptus miroshnikovi* Tichý et Lin, **sp. n.** (Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini). Новые виды сравниваются с близкими представителями соответствующих родов.

## INTRODUCTION

In this paper, two new species of Cerambycidae are described as new for science, one belonging to Lepturini Latreille, 1802, the other to Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1868. Both species were discovered at relatively high elevation in primeval forests of North-western Yunnan in the vicinity of Yubeng village (雨崩) on the eastern slopes of sacred Tibetan mountain Kawa Gebo (Kawa Karpo) in the Meili Snow Mountain Range, part of Hengduan Mountains. This is the highest mountain of Yunnan province and it is located between two well-known parallel rivers oriented from the north to the south, Nujiang (Salween) and Lancang Jiang (Mekong). Although most of the series came from Yubeng village vicinity (i.e., Lancang valley), for each species one additional paratype from the western slopes of the mountain (i.e., Nujiang valley) was available.

The first species belongs to the genus *Ischnostrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889, which was originally erected by its author as a subgenus of genus *Leptura* Linnaeus, 1758 for *I. semenowi* Ganglbauer, 1889 from Gansu. The text of Ganglbauer bears 1889–1890 in the centre of the title page and 1890 on its bottom so that some authors use 1890 as the year of publication. Moreover, some authors think that *Ischnostrangalis* was erected as a subgenus of *Strangalia* (e.g., Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2020), probably because the treatment of both genera was confusing in the past. About one hundred years later, Hayashi & Villiers (1985) upgraded *Ischnostrangalis* to genus status. The genus has relatively restricted distribution and currently it comprises 12 species distributed especially in China, from Gansu across Sichuan to Yunnan and Xizang and also in Northeastern India (and possibly also Northern Myanmar).

The second species belongs to the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839, which has much larger distribution. It was originally erected by its author for two European representatives, *A. gibbosus* (Fabricius, 1787) and *A. mysticus* (Linnaeus, 1758), while the latter was subsequently designated as the type species of the genus, because of its wider distribution and availability in the collections. Currently, the genus, including its subgenera, comprises about 60 species and subspecies distributed from Western Europe to Japan, China, and Vietnam. As concerns China, new species have been describing regularly over last decades, see Viktora *et al.* (2013), Miroshnikov *et al.* (2014), Viktora & Tichy (2015), and Viktora & Liu (2018) for the most recent additions.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Habitus pictures were usually taken with a Canon EOS 7D + Canon Macro 100 mm, while genitalia pictures were taken with a large depth-of-field 3D Digital Microscope (Keyence VHX-1000C).

The holotypes of the new species are deposited in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS), while the paratypes are deposited in collections as follows: CAS – California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA; CNO – collection of Nobuo Ohbayashi, Miura City, Japan; CTT – collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic. Moreover, specimens of related

species, including the type specimens, were studied in various museum collections, such as Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France), Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland) and the Natural History Museum, London (United Kingdom).

## TAXONOMY

### Subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802

### Tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1802

### Genus *Ischnostrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889

Type species: *Leptura (Ischnostrangalis) semenowi* Ganglbauer, 1889.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The genus is closely related to the genus *Parastrangalis* Ganglbauer, 1889 described initially also as a subgenus of *Leptura* in the same text (Ganglbauer, 1889). However, the current definition of *Ischnostrangalis* is quite strict, especially when compared to a rather broadly defined genus *Parastrangalis* – all species of *Ischnostrangalis* have relatively long body with pronotum strongly constricted well behind the apical margin and elytral apices with outer spines. For more details, see, for example, Ohbayashi & Lin (2013) or Tichý & Viktora (2017).

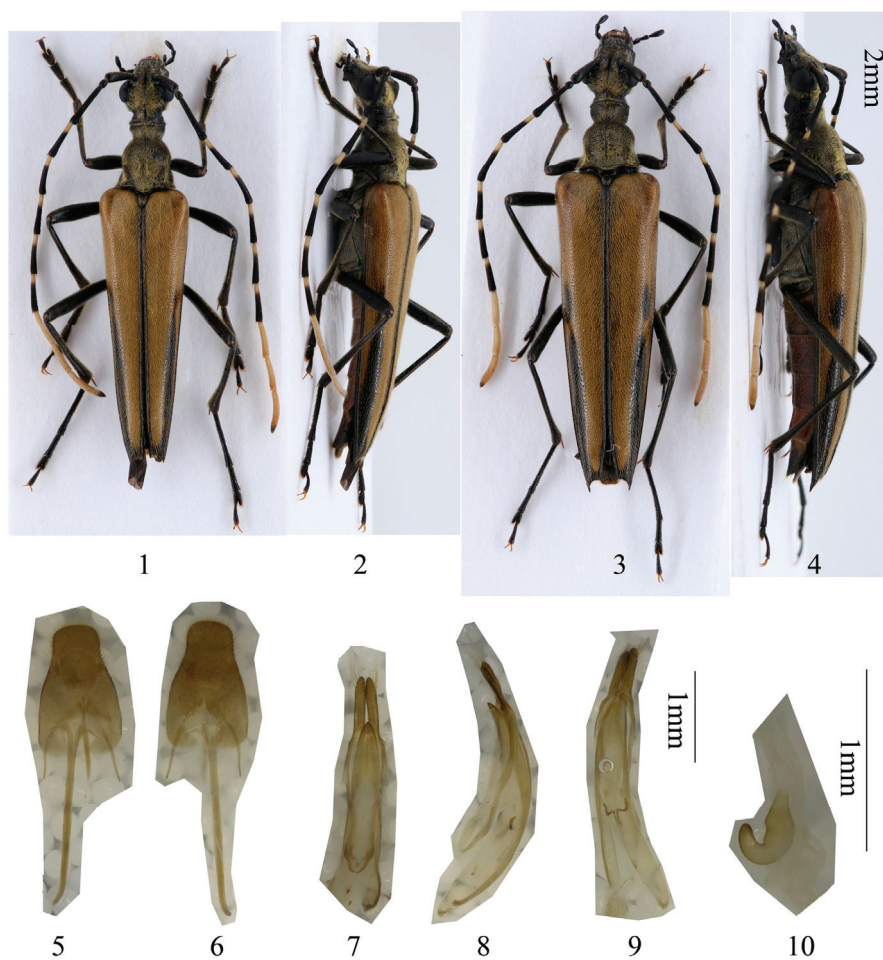
The genus consists of three groups. The species described below as a new belongs to *I. semenowi* group, which can be characterized by body covered by golden pubescence and brownish-yellow elytra with black markings laterally. The second group was reviewed by Ohbayashi & Lin (2013) and is characterized by black body and elytra with transverse yellowish fasciae (*I. manipurensis* Gahan, 1906 and three related species). The last group currently consists of *I. rhododendri* Holzschuh, 2011 only, a species resembling the first group, except of not so constricted pronotum, smaller size, narrower body and longer antennae and thus, approaching to some species of *Parastrangalis*.

### ***Ischnostrangalis ohbayashii* Tichý et Lin, sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/5CD5B71D-03E0-46E8-ACCD-728990ECA429>

Figs 1–10

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype: ♂, **China:** Yunnan, Deqin, Kawagebo, Yubeng pass, 2900–3400 m, 30.VII–2.VIII 2019 (IZCAS, IOZ(E)2224547). Paratypes (75 ♂, 20 ♀, deposited in CAS, CNO, CTT, IZCAS): 7 ♂, 1 ♀, China: Yunnan, Deqin, Kawagebo, Xidang–Yubeng pass, 3500–3800 m, 7–8.VII 2015; 14 ♂, 2 ♀, China: Yunnan, Deqin, Kawagebo, Yubeng, 3300–3500 m, 13–16.VII 2018; 19 ♂, 2 ♀, China: Yunnan, Deqin, Kawagebo, Yubeng, 2900–3400 m, 4–6.VII 2019; 35 ♂, 14 ♀, China: Yunnan, Deqin, Kawagebo, Yubeng, 2900–3400 m, 30.VII–2.VIII 2019; 1 ♀, China: Yunnan, Fugong, Lishadi, 2.8 km W of Shibali on Shibali Road, 2750 m, 27.17405° N, 98.76722° E, 10.VIII 2005.



Figs. 1–11. *Ischnostrangalis ohbayashii* sp. n.: 1, 2 – male holotype; 3, 4 – female paratype; 5–10 – genitalia; 5, 6 – tergite VIII and ventrites VIII, IX; 7, 8, 9 – tegmen and median lobe; 11 – spermatheca. Scale bar for figs. 1–4 = 2 mm, and for figs. 5–11 = 1 mm.

DESCRIPTION. MALE (Figs. 1–2). Length from the tip of mandibles to the apex of elytra 12–15 mm, humeral width about 2.8 mm. Body black, with dull appearance because of dense golden pubescence, especially on head, pronotum and underside. Antennal segments colored as follows: 1st–3rd black, 4–8th black with light apical part, 9–11th light; the tip of the ultimate segment sometimes black. Elytra brownish-yellow except black apices and lateral stripe covering up to apical 2/3 of elytral length, usually interrupted in the middle of elytra; the stripe reaches the margin in apical third, otherwise well separated from the margin so that an isolated black spot is

usually created just before the middle of elytra; however, this spot is sometimes missing. Opposed to all other species of *I. semenowi* group, the new species is spotless at humeri, even at sides. Whole abdomen mostly brownish-red in both sexes, though the tip partly blackish in males.

Head about as long as pronotum, slightly narrower across the eyes than pronotum at base; strongly narrowed behind the eyes, i.e., temples undeveloped, oblique; neck long; densely covered with long golden pubescence. Antennae relatively short, about the same length as body or slightly shorter; all segments of similar length, except 2nd segment, which is very short; 5th segment the longest. Scapus moderately thickened.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide basally, relation of basal to apical width 1.5; strongly constricted at apical fourth, then inflated posteriorly and well-rounded in the middle, with less strong constriction before the base, densely covered by long golden pubescence; apical margin distinct. Longitudinal depression located in the center of the disc, rather indistinct.

Scutellum triangular, apically prolonged, densely covered by golden pubescence.

Elytra 3.4 times as long as humeral width; regularly narrowing to apices; each apex obliquely emarginate with sharply pointed outer angle and spinous inner angle; with relatively dense punctures; covered with relatively dense (not so dense when compared to head and pronotum) semi-erect pubescence of golden color.

Legs of normal size of the genus in relation to the body, long and slender, relative lengths of 1st to 3rd tarsal segments are as follows: fore tarsus = 1.7 : 1.25 : 1; middle tarsus = 2.5 : 1.5 : 1; hind tarsus = 4 : 1.8 : 1.

Male genitalia as in Figs. 5–10. Median lobe arcuate in lateral view (Fig. 8); ventral plate apparently narrowed in the apex (Fig. 7); median struts long and relatively broad, rounded in outer apices (Fig. 9). Tegmen shorter than median lobe; parameres relatively long (*ca.* 2/7 of tegmen length) and narrow (compare with *I. manipurensis* group in Ohbayashi & Lin, 2013), length *ca.* 5.5 times of width, apically rounded and well separated, with several long setae at outer apices, setae much shorter than parameres; ringed part with subparallel sides (without obvious elbowed part), constricted behind the middle, slightly wider again, then converging at apex. Tergite VIII (Figs. 5–6) constricted in about 2/3 of its length, broadly rounded in apices, densely clothed with medium erect setae and well differs from *I. manipurensis* group as stated in Ohbayashi & Lin (2013).

FEMALE (Figs. 3–4). Length from the tip of mandibles to the apex of elytra 12–17 mm, humeral width about 3 mm. Elytra much wider than in male, 3.1 times as long as broad at humeri. Antennae shorter.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The new species can be easily distinguished from all other species of *I. semenowi* group by strongly reduced black lateral stripe of elytra (i.e., basal third is completely yellowish even at sides) and the color of antennal segments (1st–3rd black, 4–8th black with light apical third, 9–11th light, except the apex of 11th). Over the years, when visiting the type locality, also several specimens of local population of *I. rhododendri* were collected together with the new species at flowering *Viburnum* sp. It can be easily distinguished from the new species by smaller and narrower body, less rounded pronotum, longer antennae,

reddish femora (and tibiae), unicolor black antennal 1–8 segments, and not so dense golden pubescence of head and pronotum.

BIONOMY. The highest activity of the new species is relatively late in summer (second half of July), similarly to other species of *I. semenowi* group. It mostly visits *Sambucus adnata* Wallich ex Candolle because of its long flowering period, though earlier in the season it can be found on other shrubs as well (e.g., *Viburnum* sp.).

DISTRIBUTION. China (Yunnan).

ETYMOLOGY. Named in honor of Mr. Nobuo Ohbayashi who did significant contribution to the knowledge of this genus.

#### Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802

#### Tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1868

#### Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839

Type species: *Leptura mystica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

DIAGNOSIS. The new species described below can be regarded as a clear representative of the genus *Anaglyptus* in its current treatment, because it differs well from type species of both related genera, i.e., from *Oligoenoplus ventralis* Chevrolat, 1863 by prolonged pronotum, elytra with flattened disc, basally raised tubercles and apices with outer tooth and small inner spine, etc., and from *Paraclytus excultus* Bates, 1884 by third antennal segment much longer than fourth, almost hairless apices with long outer tooth, etc. (see also Miroshnikov, 2014).

The genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 was separated into three subgenera in the catalogue of Palaearctic Cerambycidae (Hubweber *et al.*, 2010). Although the distinction of *Akajimatora* Kusama *et* Takakuwa, 1984 with its four species can be regarded as stable (Bi & Niisato, 2018), the separation of *Aglaophis* J. Thomson, 1857 from *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 remains unsolved.

#### *Anaglyptus miroshnikovi* Tichý *et* Lin, sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/D46D6CF9-E6D2-4BC1-A5C6-9F3011E99536>

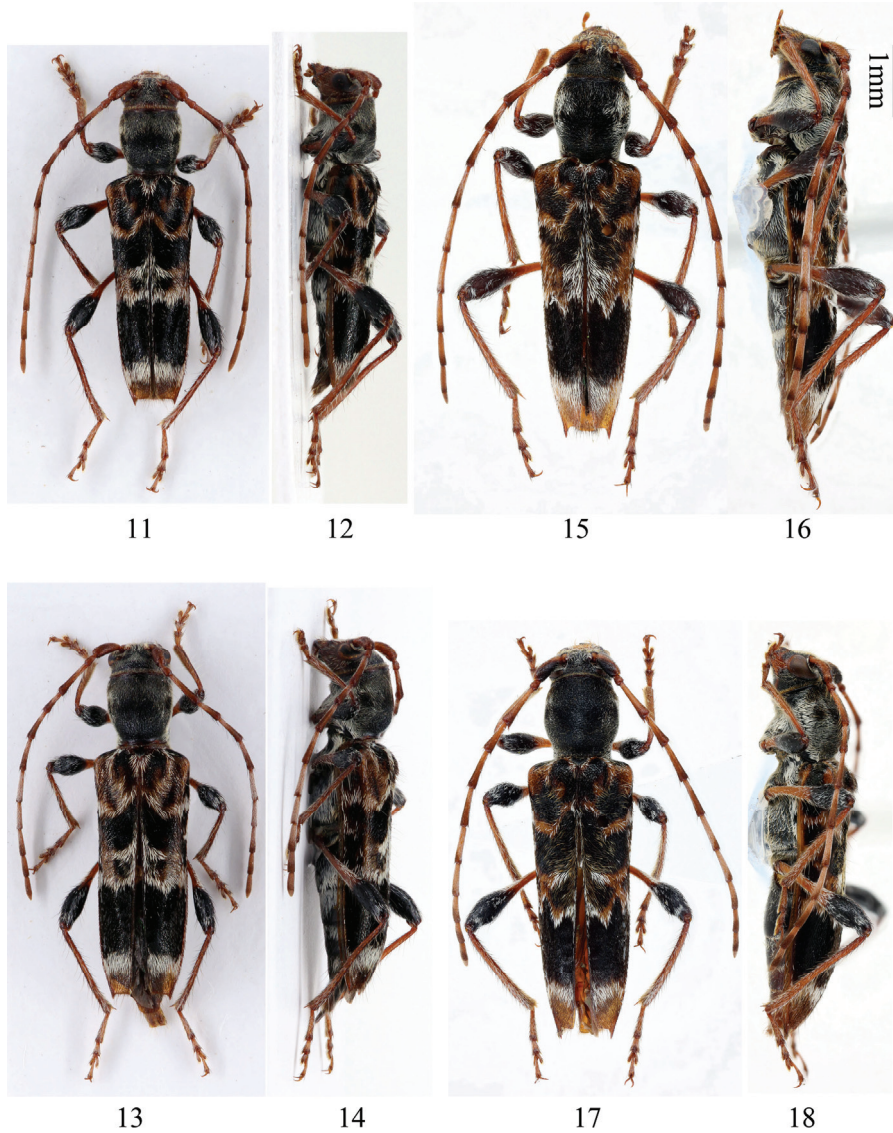
Figs 11–14, 25–30

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, **China**: Yunnan, Deqin, Kawagebo, Yubeng, 2900–3400 m, 4–6.VII 2019 (IZCAS, IOZ(E)2224549); Paratypes (6 ♂, 7 ♀, deposited in CAS, CTT, IZCAS): 5 ♂, 6 ♀, the same data as holotype; 1 ♀, the same data as holotype, except 3300–3500 m, 13–16.VII 2018; 1 ♂, China: Yunnan, Gaoligong Shan, Nujiang, Nujiang State Nature Reserve, No. 12 Bridge Camp area, 16.3 km W of Gongshan, 27.71503° N, 98.50244° E, 2755 m, 15–19.VII 2000.

DESCRIPTION. MALE (Figs. 11–12). Length from the tip of mandibles to the apex of elytra 8–9.5 mm, humeral width about 2 mm. Body black, appendages reddish-brown except swollen part of femora, head reddish-brown except between the eyes; elytra partly in basal third, centrally and widely in apex also reddish-brown. Antennae with appressed whitish pubescence, segments 7–9 almost completely, the



other segments only basally. Elytra with three whitish fasciae as follows (elytra under fasciae generally reddish-brown): from scutellum along the suture to 1/5 of the length and bent outwards to the lateral margin, broad median one from suture reaching almost lateral margin with unclear delimitation, preapical one. Most of the



Figs. 11–18: *Anaglyptus* spp.: 11–14 – *A. miroshnikovi* **sp. n.**: 11, 12 – male holotype; 13, 14 – female paratype: 15–18 – *A. vicinulus* Holzschuh, 1999: 15, 16 – male from Shaanxi; 17, 18 – female from Beijing. Scale bar = 1 mm.

pronotum covered with appressed whitish pubescence, dense and long at sides and underside, rather sparse on the disk but often forming clear transverse hairless spot in the middle (i.e., black). Underneath the body also with appressed long dense whitish pubescence.

Head short, with well developed, widely separated antennal tubercles; across the eyes almost as wide as pronotum at its widest point. Antennae relatively long, slightly extend the apex of elytra; all segments of normal length of the genus – 2nd segment is the shortest, but apparently longer than broad; 3rd segment longer than the following two (1.5 x 4th, 1.15 x 5th), about as long as 6th or 7th. Apical part of antennal segments with inner spines as follows: 3rd segment with relatively long spine, 4th segment with very short spine, no spine apparent at 5th segment. Scapus moderately thickened with clear punctures.

Pronotum barely longer than wide; rounded at sides, widest in apical third, apparently narrowed basally, constricted; flat (longitudinally) on top of the disc, sharply decreasing only at base.

Scutellum triangular, with short pubescence.

Elytra about 2.5 times as long as humeral width; regularly narrowing to apices; each apex truncated, but with long outer tooth and indistinct inner spine; with relatively dense punctures.

Legs of normal size of the genus in relation to the body, metafemora does not reach elytral apices, all femora claviform; 1st segment of hind tarsi 1.35 times as long as following two combined.

Male genitalia as in Figs. 25–29. Median lobe arcuate in lateral view (Fig. 28); ventral plate sharply narrowed to apex (Fig. 27); median struts long and relatively broad, extends for more than one half of median lobe. Tegmen much shorter than median lobe; parameres very short and wide, apically rounded, broadly separated, with many short setae and a few long setae at apex, long setae more than twice of parameres in length; ringed part extends for more than 3/4 of tegmen, rounded in the widest portion, converging at apex. Tergite VIII (Figs. 25–26) transverse, largely rounded from base to apices, apex slightly emarginated, clothed with short erect setae.

FEMALE (Figs. 13–14). Length from the tip of mandibles to the apex of elytra 8–10 mm, humeral width about 2 mm. Elytra preapically much wider than in male. Antennae shorter than body. Color without any distinct differences from males.

MATERIAL USED FOR COMPARISON. *Anaglyptus vicinulus* **Holzschuh, 1999**: 1♂ (Figs. 8a, 8b), China: Shaanxi, Huayin, Huashan, 34.4971°–34.4934° N, 110.0932°–110.0812° E, 770–1618 m, 6.VI 2007, leg. M.Y. Lin (IZCAS, IOZ(E) 1896967); 1♂, 1♀, China: Shanxi, Yong-ji, Wulao peak, 6–18.V 2007, 1–6.VI 2011 (CTT); 100 ♂ & ♀, China: Henan, Funiushan, N Neixiang, Baotianman, 10–12.V 2016, 14–17.V 2018, 23–25.V 2019 (CTT); 1♀ (Figs. 9a, 9b), Beijing, Mentougouqu, Qingshuizhen, Xiaolongmen, 39.96466°–39.95005° N, 115.4358°–115.4857° E, 739–1117 m, 6.V 2007, leg. HL. Shi & Y. Liu (IZCAS, IOZ(E) 1896965).





Figs. 19–30. Genitalia of *Anaglyptus* spp.: 19–24 – *A. vicinulus* Holzs Schuh, 1999; 25–30 – *A. miroshnikovi* **sp. n.**; 19, 20, 25, 26 – tergite VIII and ventrites VIII, IX; 21–23, 27–29 – tegmen and median lobe (ventral, lateral and dorsal view); 24, 30 – spermatheca. Scale bar = 1 mm.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.** The new species belongs to the group of reddish-brown species with white transverse fasciae on elytra and rather rounded pronotum, *A. kanssuensis* Ganglbauer, 1889 group, within which it belongs to subgroup A (alphabetically).

**Subgroup A.** Apex of elytra reddish, preapical whitish fasciae.

1) *A. confusus* Holzschuh, 1999 – described from Xizang; a larger species with much longer elytra with different kind of pubescence, which is not so light, convex pronotum with a postmedian keel and relatively long spine at 3<sup>rd</sup> antennal segment.

2) *A. rufobasalis* Tippmann, 1955 – currently in subgenus *Aglaophis*, described from Fujian; probably the smallest species of the group, apparently differs by longer spine at 3rd antennal segment, slightly longer and less rounded pronotum with clear keel in the middle, generally reddish base of elytra without black areas, postbasal fasciae of whitish pubescence and reddish-brown elytral marking rather straight (not curved as in the new species).

3) *A. vicinulus* Holzschuh, 1999 (Figs. 15–18) – known from Gansu and Sichuan in the west to Beijing and Henan in the east; the most similar species by colour; it differs through the pronotum, which is more globular, convex on top, highest just before base with apparent keel in *A. vicinulus*, while almost flat on top and sharply going down at base in the new species; more rounded at sides in *A. vicinulus*, while little more straight in the new species; with rather four separated hairless spots on disc of pronotum in *A. vicinulus*, while with apparently long appressed whitish hairs in the new species, especially in apical third and thus often with contrasting transverse black fasciae. Basal part of elytra with strongly elevated tubercles (not so apparent in the new species); not so oval body; different orientation of pubescence at sides and underside (apparent especially at pronotum – rather transverse in *A. vicinulus*, while mostly longitudinal in the new species); different genitalia as in Figs. 19–24 (parameres generally short, but longer and narrowly separated when compared to the new species; apex of dorsal plate of median lobe (Fig. 21) much less protruding compared with the new species (Fig. 27); tergite VIII (Figs. 19–20) in comparison to the new species almost parallel at sides and relatively shortly rounded in apices, with apparent emargination).

**Subgroup B.** Apex of elytra largely light (grayish to whitish).

4) *A. gressitti* Holzschuh, 1999 – a species which can be also very small; with apical part of elytra widely covered by whitish pubescence and longer antennae with apparent spine at 3rd segment.

5) *A. kanssuensis* Ganglbauer, 1889 – widely greyish apex of elytra, rather globular pronotum and less oval body; spine at 3rd segment of antennae rather short.

6) *A. petrae* Viktora et Liu, 2018 – the only other species of this group known from Yunnan; it easily differs due to apex of elytra fully covered by whitish pubescence, larger size, longer elytra and dark appearance – elytra are missing reddish-brown parts, antennae are completely dark, legs mostly (except basis of femora) black.

7) *A. producticollis* Gressitt, 1951 – currently in subgenus *Aglaophis*, greyish elytral apices and globular pronotum as in *A. kanssuensis*; long spine at 3rd antennal segment and relatively dark appearance (dark antennal segments 1 to 6 and legs).

8) *A. tersus* Viktora et Tichý, 2015 – antennae much longer than body in males, pronotal pubescence forming two large dark spots and quite different elytral pubescence – besides three dirty white and rather broad and strait transverse bands (posthumeral, postmedian and preapical) it has also humeral and rather isolated median spots; no black areas.

Further species known from Yunnan and Xizang provinces have either robust yellowish to green body with blackish isolated spots or clearly demarked transverse fasciae (*A. annulicornis* (Pic, 1933), *A. flavus* Viktora, Tichý et Rapuzzi, 2013, *A. tichyi* Miroshnikov, Bi et Lin, 2014), robust, rounded reddish-brown body with isolated dark brown spots (*A. ambiguus* Holzschuh, 1992), or prolonged body (and pronotum) with very different pubescence (*A. arcanus* Miroshnikov, Bi et Lin, 2014, *A. elegantulus* Miroshnikov, Bi et Lin, 2014, *A. qijuni* Viktora et Liu, 2018).

BIONOMY. Most of the specimens were collected on flowering *Viburnum* sp. together with *Ischnostrangalis ohbayashii* sp. nov.

DISTRIBUTION. China (Yunnan).

ETYMOLOGY. Named in honor of Mr. Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia) who did significant contribution to the knowledge of the tribe Anaglyptini.



Fig. 31. Yubeng village (Deqin, Yunnan) – collecting locality of both new species.

## CONCLUSION

Both species were discovered at the same place of Northwestern Yunnan. The type locality (Fig. 31) is relatively isolated and far away as concerns the distribution of closely related species – the nearest known localities of the representatives of *I. semenowi* group are about 400 km away on eastern side of the Hengduan Mountains,

while for closely related species of *Anaglyptus* the nearest localities are even more distant. Hence, proper exploration of further areas in between might bring additional new species for both genera.

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